



# IRAN

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



5 August 2026

## IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

  
**579**  
National Society  
branches

  
**7,897**  
National Society  
local units

  
**7,454**  
National Society  
staff

  
**2,998,610**  
National Society  
volunteers

## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and  
environment



**130,774**

Disasters  
and crises



**1.1M**

Health and  
wellbeing



**781,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**781,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion



**234,000**

*\*No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan*

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*

| Iranian Red Crescent Society |              |                                  |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Overview                     |              | Funding Sources                  |              |
| Funding                      | Not reported | IFRC Secretariat                 | Not reported |
| Expenditure                  | Not reported | Participating National Societies | Not reported |
|                              |              | HNS other funding sources        | Not reported |

| IFRC network                   |                      |                     |              |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Country                        | Funding Requirement  |                     | 204.7M       |
| IFRC Secretariat               | Longer-term          | Funding Requirement | 3.1M         |
|                                |                      | Funding             | 2.3M         |
|                                |                      | Expenditure         | 872,000      |
|                                | Emergency Operations | Funding             | 2.0M         |
|                                |                      | Expenditure         | 1M           |
|                                |                      | Funding Requirement | Not reported |
| Participating National Socie.. | Funding Requirement  |                     | Not reported |
| HNS other funding sources      | Funding Requirement  |                     | 201.7M       |
|                                | Funding              |                     | Not reported |

Appeal number **MAAIR002**

**\*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page**

# ENABLING FUNCTIONS

## Strategic and operational coordination

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of

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## National Society development

National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

There is a National Society Development plan in place

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## Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns

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## Accountability and agility

National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors

National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

The Islamic Republic of Iran is situated in a seismically active region, making it highly susceptible to frequent earthquakes that often results in severe humanitarian crises. Concurrently, seasonal flooding poses a significant threat, a risk frequently exacerbated by deforestation and infrastructure challenges. An example of this vulnerability occurred when extensive flooding affected over 21 provinces, causing loss of life, large-scale displacement, and widespread damage to homes and critical infrastructure.

The humanitarian landscape is further complicated by economic sanctions, which have significantly hindered the nation's capacity to address emergencies effectively. These restrictions have impeded access to vital resources, including medical supplies and equipment, thereby constraining disaster response initiatives and intensifying the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, Iran hosts one of the world's largest refugee populations, primarily from Afghanistan. In 2025, Iran continued to navigate a complex array of challenges, including natural disasters, economic strain, population displacement, and public health concerns.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

The Red Cross Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iranian Red Crescent Society) worked on strengthening its early warning systems and community resilience to enhance preparedness for effective response to withstand water scarcity and flash floods. The National Society also worked towards heatwave preparedness and environmental awareness activities for individuals. The flagship initiatives Green DADRAS and Tree Plantation further contributed to both public mobilization and nature-based solutions, linking community resilience with environmental sustainability. Other activities included working towards embedding climate change and environmental sustainability into all plans, programmes, and operations to ensure a holistic approach. It also conducted capacity building exercises for staff and volunteers to effectively address climate crises.

### Disaster and crises

In 2025, the Iranian Red Crescent Society utilized the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC DREF) for three emergencies, namely, the wildfires, floods, and a complex emergency. People were reached through disaster risk reduction efforts, shelter, cash and livelihood programming, ensuring both immediate survival and early recovery. This was despite restrictions on banking and procurement under sanctions. Anticipatory Action (AA) pilots also began through Helal Houses but need further technical and financial investment to scale. The National Society promoted community-based disaster risk reduction and resilience building activities.

### Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the National Society worked on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, first aid, psychosocial support, blood donations, and vaccination campaigns. The National Society also undertook the H2O Peace Project, reaching vulnerable households with the provision of mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS). The National Society's Helal House network (community-based units) established local community committees and encouraged the use of innovative technologies to save and store water, to adopt novel methods for agricultural purposes, and promote sustainable water use in targeted areas.

### Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Iranian Red Crescent Society remained the country's primary humanitarian responder to migration flows, assisting over 568,000 migrants and displaced persons. While direct humanitarian service coverage remained strong, evidence-based advocacy, research and humanitarian diplomacy initiatives were less developed due to limited dedicated resources. The National Society also coordinated with the Ministry of Interior to better support and serve the Afghani displaced population across the country, particularly in the eastern provinces. Efforts were focused in

Golshahr and Mashhad with services encompassing health, rehabilitation, [restoring family links \(RFL\)](#), [mental health and psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#), medical, and social harm reduction. The Iranian Red Crescent Society was further extensively involved in implementing durable solutions for issues related to the return of internally displaced populations.

### Values, power and inclusion

The Iranian Red Crescent Society provided people with [protection, gender, and inclusion \(PGI\)](#) programming, ensuring tailored support for women-headed households, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, elderly heads of households and widows. The National Society emphasized the importance of women's participation and decision-making. Elders were also promoted as active participants in all activities, including long-term social inclusion initiatives. Key initiatives included conducting awareness sessions on hygiene promotion and disaster preparedness with [mental health and psychosocial support \(MHPSS\)](#) sessions provided for women, mainstreaming PGI across all programmes, implementing a robust CEA framework to involve communities in the planning and execution of interventions, among others.

### Enabling local actors

In 2025, the National Society was granted the IFRC and ICRC-run [National Society Investment Alliance \(NSIA\)](#) funding to improve the quality of relief products produced at the Helal Textile Industries. It also implemented the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#) project to strengthen and integrate an information management system at the smart strategic monitoring observatory. The National Society also actively engaged in [humanitarian diplomacy](#) to address pressing humanitarian concerns, support vulnerable populations, tackle emerging crises related to epidemics and climate change, and enhance community resilience for sustainable development. The National Society institutionalised safeguarding frameworks with a PSEA policy and action plan in place, strengthened financial mechanisms, and advanced its [digital transformation](#) roadmap.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Ongoing sanctions are limiting procurement of specialized equipment and materials. Mitigation measures include leveraging local procurement where feasible, accelerating donor coordination for waivers, and pursuing alternative supply chains to maintain critical functionality.

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society worked on strengthening its [early warning systems](#) and community resilience to enhance [preparedness for effective response](#) to water scarcity and flash floods. The National Society utilized technologies such as automated weather stations, flood sensors and mobile communication platforms, to provide timely alerts and advisories to at-risk communities. Moving forward, the National Society will conduct awareness campaigns and training to ensure communities understand and respond effectively to early warning signals, promote proactive evacuation and preparedness measures.

Other activities included working towards embedding climate change and environmental sustainability into all plans, programmes, and operations to ensure a holistic approach. It also conducted capacity building exercises for staff and volunteers to effectively address climate crises.

In 2025, the National Society reached people through climate adaptation and environmental initiatives. This included heatwave preparedness for 46,000 people and environmental awareness activities engaging 68,000 individuals. The flagship initiatives Green DADRAS and Tree Plantation further contributed to both public mobilization and [nature-based solutions](#), linking community resilience with environmental sustainability. Although large-scale institutional strategies are still under development, these interventions showcase early transition from short-term awareness raising to localized climate action.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical and financial support in its activities to bolster its objective under climate and environment. The support for the National Society included components such as the integration of climate change and environmental sustainability, capacity building of the staff and volunteers on climate crisis skills and knowledge and supporting the National Society in leveraging its roles.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Iran](#)

During the reporting period, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC- DREF](#)) was utilized for three emergencies. Wildfires, floods, and a complex emergency were responded to.

1.

|                       |                                                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Name of Operation     | Forest Wildfires                                |
| MDR-Code              | MDRIR016                                        |
| People assisted       | 6,510                                           |
| Duration              | 9 months (7 December 2025 to 30 September 2026) |
| Funding Allocation    | CHF 500,000                                     |
| DREF Operation        | <a href="#">DREF Operation</a>                  |
| DREF Operation Update | <a href="#">DREF Operation</a>                  |

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 500,000 in December 2025 supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society in assisting 6,510 people affected by wildfires. These efforts aimed to assist the containment of active wildfire zones, protect rural populations and forest ecosystems, and reduce the health, environmental and livelihood impacts of the fires. This was done through the replenishment of essential aerial and ground firefighting equipment, and by supporting disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities and community awareness-raising on wildfire risks and safe practices, thereby enhancing safety, dignity and resilience across affected areas.

2.

|                       |                                             |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Name of Operation     | Floods                                      |
| MDR-Code              | MDRIR017                                    |
| People assisted       | 12,000                                      |
| Duration              | 6 months (28 December 2025 to 30 June 2026) |
| Funding Allocation    | CHF 470,198                                 |
| DREF Operation        | <a href="#">DREF Operation</a>              |
| DREF Operation Update | <a href="#">DREF Operation</a>              |

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 470,198 in December 2025 supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society in assisting 12,000 people affected by heavy rainfall, flash floods, river overflows. The National Society aimed to replenish essential relief items and response capacities deployed during the floods, in order to reduce humanitarian risks and prevent further deterioration of living conditions for 3,000 flood affected households impacted by widespread flooding and waterlogging caused by heavy rainfall, by providing replenishment of emergency shelter materials, essential household items, and operational resources used for evacuation, water drainage, and access to safe temporary shelter, while ensuring protection, safety, dignity, and strengthened response readiness of affected communities and the National Society over the timeframe of 6 months.

### 3.

|                              |                                             |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>Name of Operation</b>     | Complex emergency                           |
| <b>MDR-Code</b>              | MDRIR015                                    |
| <b>People assisted</b>       | 200,000                                     |
| <b>Duration</b>              | 9 months (20 June 2025 to 31 March 2026)    |
| <b>Funding Allocation</b>    | CHF 1,000,000                               |
| <b>DREF Operation</b>        | <a href="#">DREF Operation</a>              |
| <b>DREF Operation Update</b> | <a href="#">DREF Operation Final Report</a> |

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 200,000 in December 2025 supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society in assisting 200,000 people affected by affected by military conflict. The IFRC-DREF operation aimed to deliver immediate life-saving assistance for people affected by the complex emergency in Iran through coordinated search and rescue operations, emergency health services, and psychosocial support, while strengthening the operational capacity of the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society reached people through disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts, [shelter](#), [cash](#) and [livelihood](#) programming, ensuring both immediate survival and early recovery. The National Society demonstrated strong capacity in rapid response coordination though reliance on in-kind distribution. This was despite restrictions on banking and procurement under sanctions. [Anticipatory Action](#) (AA) pilots also began through Helal Houses but need further technical and financial investment to scale.

With regard to livelihoods recovery, the National Society served people with piloting innovative technologies to provide drinking water and rainwater harvesting, vocational skills training, small enterprise support, and agricultural resilience programmes, underpinning recovery, and reducing dependency on humanitarian aid.

Iran confronted multiple challenges including floods, storms, prolonged heatwaves, declining precipitation, water scarcity, loss of fertile land, salinization, and more. To address the urgent and lifesaving needs of vulnerable people in flood-affected provinces, the National Society planned a comprehensive livelihoods assistance program, which provided essential support to help communities recover and rebuild their lives through the provision of food, clean water, and hygiene kits to ensure immediate survival needs are met. The Iranian Red Crescent Society also planned to reduce human casualties and infrastructure damage by implementing proactive contingency planning and disaster risk reduction measures. Scenario-based exercises or simulations and tabletop drills will be conducted to improve response coordination and familiarize stakeholders with emergency roles and responsibilities.

The National Society promoted [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) and resilience building activities, which include components such as the consideration of genders and diverse groups, involving young people in disaster risk reduction activities, building strong communities, supporting women in taking active roles in disaster preparedness and response, and helping communities diversity their income sources.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in meetings objectives through technical and financial support. It aided these efforts through the IFRC-DREF mechanism. The IFRC supported the provision of relief tents, ground mats and blankets, in addition to food parcels and livelihoods packages.



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Iranian Red Crescent Society worked on health-related interventions to cover people with medical and primary care services. These included WASH interventions, first aid, psychosocial support, blood donations, and vaccination campaigns. These achievements underscored the National Society's position as a frontline healthcare partner nationwide. Gaps remain in the integration of mental health into primary health care and sustaining rehabilitation services amid financial constraints.

In response to the pressing humanitarian needs of affected populations and to improve the quality of healthcare in Iran, the National Society, with the support of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) fund, undertook the H2O Peace Project. It served 500,000 people (direct and indirect) from vulnerable households in targeted provinces and across the country. This comprehensive initiative included the provision of mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS), delivered by the National Society health convoys. This intervention aims to address immediate healthcare needs and build long-term resilience and improve the overall health infrastructure in the affected regions.

Under the H2O Peace project, various training workshops, awareness raising sessions, and briefings have been conducted. The National Society's Helal House network (community-based units) established local community committees and encouraged the use of innovative technologies to save and store water, to adopt novel methods for agricultural purposes, and promote sustainable water use in targeted areas. Also, the distribution of educational materials such as brochures, social media posts, and posters on sustainable water management practices provided effective and efficient assistance to target population on community early warning system, water management skills, water reserve tools, and new technologies for water consumption.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial support primarily in healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support services. The IFRC funding mechanisms and technical support were also utilized for disaster response and for timely National Society interventions.



## Migration and displacement

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Iranian Red Crescent Society remained the country's primary humanitarian responder to migration flows, assisting over 568,000 migrants and displaced persons. While direct humanitarian service coverage remained strong, evidence-based advocacy, research, and humanitarian diplomacy initiatives were less developed due to limited dedicated resources. Scaling cross-border information-sharing and evidence generation was a priority to strengthen protection-sensitive approaches.

The National Society coordinated with the Ministry of Interior to better support and serve the Afghani displaced population across the country, particularly in the eastern provinces. Efforts were focused in Golshahr and Mashhad with services encompassing health, rehabilitation, restoring family links (RFL), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), medical, and social harm reduction.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society was further extensively involved in implementing durable solutions for issues related to the return of internally displaced populations. This includes providing appropriate support and strategies for return and reintegration into their hometowns and provinces.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with the provision of services to migrant populations and supported the National Society's initiatives in advocating with stakeholders to advocate for provision of support and services for migrants.

The ICRC supported the National Society in serving the Afghan migrants across the country particularly in Tehran and Mashhad cities under the restoring family links (RFL) programme.



The Iranian Red Crescent Society supported returnees in urgent need of life-saving assistance on the Afghanistan border. (Photo: The IFRC)



## Values, power and inclusion

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society provided people with protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) programming, ensuring tailored support to women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) was further mainstreamed, with 95 per cent of surveyed participants confirming they received useful and actionable information. Social innovation hubs, including YAS and BAVAR initiatives, promoted youth-driven solutions, psychosocial resilience, and inclusivity.

The National Society emphasized the importance of women's participation and decision-making. Elders were also promoted as active participants in all activities, including long-term social inclusion initiatives. All Iranian Red Crescent Society operational teams were equipped with referral information and received training on PGI to support house-to-house visits, especially when access is challenging.

The National Society also dedicated itself to ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable populations in all its interventions.

This included women-headed households, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, elderly heads of households, and widows. Key initiatives included conducting awareness sessions on hygiene promotion and disaster preparedness with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions provided for women, mainstreaming PGI across all programmes, implementing a robust CEA framework to involve communities in the planning and execution of interventions, among others.

Through its prioritization of CEA, the National Society provided special attention to women-headed households, ensuring participation in all project phases. It fostered proactive partnerships, particularly in areas affected by conflict and displacement. It focused on building resilience and supporting community-based reintegration through participatory approaches that addressed barriers to return, improved access to basic services and promoted job creation. The National Society also established systematic community feedback mechanisms where feedback forms were collected and thoroughly assessed to incorporate community viewpoints and needs into the programmes.

The National Society also implemented a robust framework for risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) which has fostered stronger community development, ensuring that the needs and feedback of the communities are integral to the response strategies.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Iranian Red Crescent Society in strengthening Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms and the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards across operations. The IFRC also supported the National Society's efforts in conducting a child safeguarding risk analysis.

## **ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS**



### **Strategic and operational coordination**

#### **IFRC membership coordination**

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies support the Iranian Red Crescent Society remotely due to difficulties in establishing a presence in Iran.

#### **Movement coordination**

The Iranian Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, to align support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted Seville Agreement 2.0. The IFRC and ICRC also jointly support the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy efforts and the enhancement of principled humanitarian action and support.

In Iran, **the ICRC** promotes international humanitarian law and works with the authorities in Iran and Iraq to address the consequences of the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war, particularly the issue of missing persons. It supports local initiatives to mitigate risks related to people's health and their exposure to mines and explosive remnants of war, and support access to health care for Afghan migrants. The ICRC works in partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society and other Iranian organizations and bodies in the fields of tracing, physical rehabilitation and international relief efforts.

## Coordination with other actors

The Iranian Red Crescent Society, with support from the IFRC, will maintain its crucial engagements with local authorities, ensuring continued collaboration and reinforcing its roles as an auxiliary to the Iranian public authorities in the humanitarian domain. The National Society is well respected and strongly engaged within its national response system. In this connection, it is a member of the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) – a role which is recognized through legislation on the NDMO. The NDMO coordinates the disaster response efforts of the Iranian Red Crescent, ministries, local authorities and NGOs. Line ministries, supported by UN agencies in Iran, lead and implement sectorial services.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society is also mandated by the Iranian Government to serve as the local partner for all humanitarian agencies operating in the country. As such, it has established partnerships and is working closely with UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNOCHA, MSF (France/Swiss), the Norwegian Refugee Council, and Relief International.

Since its re-establishment in Iran, the IFRC has engaged with the other humanitarian organizations which are active in the country, and this includes engagement with the World Bank in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic response. The IFRC aims to leverage its International Organization status and maximize support for the Iranian Red Crescent.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iranian Red Crescent Society continued to implement its development roadmap, investing in volunteer insurance, digitalization of branch services, and youth engagement strategies. In 2025, the National Society was granted the IFRC ICRC-run National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) funding to develop a comprehensive plan and improve the quality of relief products produced at the Helal Textile Industries, thereby promoting financial sustainability. Additionally, the National Society has been implementing the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) project to strengthen and integrate an information management system at the smart strategic monitoring observatory. This project aimed to support the National Society in system development and drive digital transformation efforts.

In addition, the Iranian Red Crescent Society conducted a Leadership Orientation Workshop to familiarize leadership and staff with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and fundamental principles to present coordination mechanisms.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society through IFRC funding mechanisms such as the NSIA fund, as well as the CBF.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

With increased visibility through global campaigns and youth innovation forums including the Limitless Initiative, the Iranian Red Crescent Society enhanced its voice on climate change, migration, and localization. However, more systematic advocacy strategies aligned with global IFRC initiatives remain necessary.

The National Society also actively engaged in humanitarian diplomacy to address pressing humanitarian concerns, support vulnerable populations, tackle emerging crises related to epidemics and climate change, and enhance community resilience for sustainable development. The National Society also successfully organized two international conferences to coordinate efforts in support of the people of Gaza, the International Humanitarian Conference to Support Palestine (Gaza), followed by a conference focused on the role of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in humanitarian conflicts. These conferences saw participation from over 25 National Societies.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in enhancing its humanitarian diplomacy efforts and to effectively advocate through conferences, meetings, and other events to highlight the National Society's interventions. It also assisted with the development of a draft guidance document on Humanitarian Diplomacy.

The ICRC, with support from the centre of competence on humanitarian negotiation (CCHN), assisted the National Society in developing a concept note on humanitarian diplomacy and negotiation.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society institutionalized safeguarding frameworks with a Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse PSEA policy and action plan in place, strengthened financial mechanisms, and advanced its digital transformation roadmap. Nonetheless, financial restrictions and sanctions impede timely procurement and transparent international financial flows, representing ongoing operational risks.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society continued to strengthen its institutional accountability and risk management framework as a cross-cutting priority across all operations. A digitally enabled procurement and supply chain management system, aligned with national regulatory policies, enhanced both transparency and accessibility while reducing vulnerabilities to fraud and malpractice. The system applied sanctions-compliant control measures, meticulously screening procurement and financial processes against restricted entities to ensure strict adherence to international obligations.

Youth engagement was also systematically integrated into accountability structures, with youth volunteers contributing to programme monitoring and protection oversight. Targeted training has been scaled up to empower young people to identify and report risks relating to protection, gender, inclusion (PGI), and safeguarding within community-based operations. This approach reinforces the National Society's commitment to community-driven accountability, shifting youth from passive participants to active rights-holders and watchdogs.

Risk management was institutionalized through a dedicated audit, inspection, and complaints division, which functions as an independent oversight body within the National Society. This mechanism addresses a wide spectrum of integrity risks, ranging from corruption, financial accountability, and procurement irregularities to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, and volunteer safety. These systems embody a zero-tolerance approach to misconduct, while at the same time strengthening the trust of affected communities, partners, and donors in humanitarian action.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Iranian Red Crescent Society through technical guidance. It also assisted with joint actions which included streamlining operational procedures, reducing bureaucratic bottlenecks, and embedding agile, automated processes that shortened decision-making timelines during emergencies.

## Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

*See cover pages*

## Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

*See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

*See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Establishment of Emergency-Specific SOPs:** To enhance operational agility and avoid rejecting procurements, the National Society developed and institutionalized streamlined SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for emergency response to reduce procedural bottlenecks. These procedures will enable timely mobilization of resources, rapid decision-making, and completion and implementation of the planned activities or interventions within the given time frame of the project without compromising auditing rules and transparency
- **Adoption of a Unified Communication and Coordination Platform:** The National Society will designate and consistently utilize a standardized, official communication channel, and collaborative digital platform for all internal and external information flows. The 'one voice' approach was aligned with IFRC's principles of clarity, consistency, and accountability in communication and will strengthen coordination with mandated authorities, humanitarian partners, and NGOs. It will further mitigate the spread of misinformation, rumours, and disinformation to ensure verified messaging to all stakeholders

## SUCCESS STORIES



1

### Promoting youth's innovative environmental initiatives

A young Iranian Red Crescent Volunteer, Satayesh Halimi Mofrad, was among the top 10 worldwide in the Solferino Academy Limitless International Competition and presented her innovative initiative of 'Reducing environmental harm through innovative electronic waste recycling'. She passed the first and second rounds. She addresses the electronic waste crisis in Iran by promoting community awareness, organizing e-waste collection initiatives, and collaborating with recycling institutions to recover and repurpose valuable components. The initiative not only reduces environmental harm but also highlights the growing potential of the e-waste recycling market, contributing to a more sustainable and circular economy.

This achievement was the result of a collaborative teamwork effort, with active participation from Mohammad Rayahi in this project, enabling the National Society to shine on the global stage as representatives of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement's creative youth.

# ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

| IFRC network Strategic Priorities  | IFRC network Enabling Functions              |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| SP 1 - Climate and environment     | EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination |
| SP 2 - Disasters and crises        | EF 2 - National Society development          |
| SP 3 - Health and wellbeing        | EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy                |
| SP 4 - Migration and displacement  | EF 4 - Accountability and agility            |
| SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion |                                              |

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

| 8+3 template                                  | IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Core Questions</b>                         |                                                                                                      |
| 1. Overall Performance                        | Overall Performance                                                                                  |
| 2. Changes and Amendments                     | Changes and amendments                                                                               |
| 3. Measuring Results                          | Measuring Results                                                                                    |
| 4. Affected Persons                           | Cover pages with indicators values                                                                   |
| 5. Participation & AAP                        | Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability |
| 6. Risk management                            | Risk management                                                                                      |
| 7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability           | Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant                         |
| 8. Lessons Learned                            | Lessons learned                                                                                      |
| <b>Additional Questions</b>                   |                                                                                                      |
| 1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness        | Not included in annual reports                                                                       |
| 2. Visibility                                 | Not included in annual reports                                                                       |
| 3. Coordination                               | Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination                                 |
| 4. Implementing Partners                      | Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4      |
| 5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation | Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions                                      |
| 6. Environment                                | Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment                                               |



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IR\\_Iran AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRIR015](#), [MDRIR016](#), and [MDRIR017](#)).
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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